THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1872. | VOLUME V---NUMBER 118

Price Five Cents

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 8, 1872

From Our Evening Edition of Yesterday

☞ *See Interesting Reading on Fourth Page.*

Summary of State News.

ALBANY.

Mr. Massey, who was shot by Woods, at Isabella, is recovering from his wounds. There is great scarcity of water in this section. Wells, ponds and streams have dried up, and it is difficult, in some places, to get enough water to supply man and beast. On Tuesday last three first class Dougherty county plantations were sold at public outcry for division among heirs. The two first belonged to the estate of Joseph Bond. Both were well improved, and ranked with the best lands in the county. Terms, one-fourth cash, and balance in three annual installments. Colonel B. G. Lockett was the purchaser of both places at $5 25 per acre. This is about forty per cent. falling off from the sales of similar lands in January, 1870. The heirs expressing regret that lands worth $20 per acre brought above price, we learn that Colonel Lockett generously yielded his bid and allowed them to retain the entire purchase. The third sale was number one pine land, and sold for cash at $5 10 per acre. *Albany News.*

SAVANNAH.

The Mechanics' Hook and Ladder Company of this city celebrated its 19th anniversary on Thursday. Shipping at Savannah has been quite heavy during the past month. Mr. John Ruckert, who accidentally shot himself, has since died. A large assemblage of gentlemen and ladies were present in Savannah on Thursday at the laying of the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple. The Democracy of Chatham county have nominated E. A. Silva for Sheriff.—*Savannah News.*

L. A. McCarthy has been elected President of the Mechanics' and Blacksmiths' Union of Savannah.—*Advertiser.*

MACON.

This morning as Swayze was coming down Cotton avenue he was met by Cummings, in front of Abel's store. A few words passed between them, when Cummings hawked and spat in Swayze's face. Swayze ran his hand in his pocket as if to draw a weapon, but instantly declared that he was not armed. Cummings told him he did not wish to take any advantage of him, whereupon Swayze continued his walk to the Union office. About half an hour later Swayze came back as far as Farmer's corner, and after waiting there a few moments turned and went back to the office. Macon wants a new fire company.—*Macon Enterprise.*

LAGRANGE.

The fine two story residence of Colonel J. E. Toole, has been burned by fire.—*LaGrange Reporter.*

ROME.

The Epizootic has reached our city. The beautiful hull of the new steamboat Magnolia, was launched on the 5th. It is the longest boat ever built upon the river.—*Rome Commercial.*

AUGUSTA.

The Fakir of Bramah, magician, is at Girardey's Opera House, Augusta. The Chapman Sisters will visit the city on the 16th, 17th and 18th. Ole Bull took offense at some laughing in the theatre at Augusta, and refused to proceed according to the programme. No offense was meant to him.—*Constitutionalist.*

ELBERTON.

Marrying seems to be the order of the day in Elbert county. The gin house of Mr. W. Thornton, near Elberton, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday, containing at the time of its destruction twelve bales of cotton which was all lost.—*Elberton Gazette.*

MOSES MARTIN.

A correspondent of the Gwinnett Herald says of the above efficient officer: "That he is one of the promptest collectors to settle his accounts, and presents the smallest insolvent lists of all the collectors in the State, considering the amount of tax collected and number of freedmen in the county. When the voters of your county called Moses to his present position, they not only secured a good, efficient officer, but rewarded a gallant soldier, who lost a leg in defense of his country."

How to Read.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson says, in a recent number of the Woman's Journal:

I was once called upon to prescribe intellectually for a young girl of fair abilities, who showed no want of brains in conversation, but had a perfect indifference to books. She read dutifully and torpidly whatever was set before her—novels, travels, history, all were the same; each page drove out the previous page, and her memory was a blank. Her parents asked me to teach her to read; she joined in the request, and I consented to the experiment, on condition that she would faithfully read a single book in the way I should direct. She consented.

It was the time of Kossuth's visit, when everybody was talking about the Hungarian revolution. The book I chose was "Hungary in 1848" by Bruce, of far more interest then than now. I prescribed it in daily doses of one chapter. If possible she was to read that—the chapters being short—but under no conceivable circumstances was she to read more. After each chapter she was to put down, in a blank book I gave her, some remark suggested by it. She must mention something that had interested her, or seek the explanation of some word, or anything else she pleased. Her comment might be only to say that Gorgey was a traitor, or to inquire how his name should be pronounced; but at least there must be one sentence of remark per chapter. From time to time I was to see what she had written, and answer her questions, if any. This was the prescription and she took it courageously.

I knew in advance what would be the greatest difficulty. It was to keep her to one chapter. It seemed to her such a mistake, such a waste of opportunity, when she could so easily manage five or six chapters in a day. Had she done so, all would have been lost, so I was inexorable. The consequence was that she never failed to read her chapter; and when she got to the end of it, for want of anything better to do, she read it over again, or went to work with her note book. It was a very nice note book and she wrote a beautiful hand. When I came to look over the pages, every few days, I was astonished at the copiousness and variety of her notes. On some days, to be sure, there would be but a single sentence, and that visibly written with effort; but almost always there were questions, doubts and criticisms all of which I met as I could. I found my own mind taxed by hers, and finally re-read every chapter carefully that I might be ready for her. And at the end she told me with delight that for the first time in her life she had read a book.

Where was the magic of the process? I suppose mainly in the restraint, the moderate pace and the necessity of writing something. "Reading," says my Lord Bacon, "maketh a full man, writing an exact man." To clearly define and systematize all you know, write.

Alabama News.

The Montgomery City Council has some objections to granting right of way and other franchises to a street railroad company.

Decatur wants a lodge of Good Templars. Two Germans, who settled near Tuscumbia not quite a year ago, rented a farm and have raised and sold 126 bushels of wheat, 600 bushels of corn and 8 bales of cotton.

Seventy-eight prisoners are confined in the Selma jail.

A flour company, with a capital of $250,000, has been organized in Dallas.

The Birmingham water works are progressing rapidly.

☞ TITUSVILLE girls, with an eye to matrimonial matters, stain their fingers with shoe bronze, and, when their gentlemen acquaintances ask the cause of the same, softly whisper, "I have been helping mother put up canned fruit."

Sir Alexander Cockburn.

However, I have no intention of writing an essay upon a system. I merely propose to draw, after my own fashion, a few sketches of living men belonging to a particular class—that of English lawyers who have made a reputation in Parliament. I cannot perhaps do better than to begin with one whose name has been recently very prominently set before the world, Sir Alexander Cockburn, the Lord Chief Justice of England, who represented his country at the Geneva arbitration. Cockburn is now rather more than seventy years of age; but although his health is not good, he has the brain, the spirit, the animation, and the freshness of youth. He is a man of very varied culture and accomplishments, well acquainted with many literatures, and having indeed a great deal of the *litterateur* or the artist in his composition. Everything he does is done with such an apparent ease that he always impresses one with the idea that he is really only trifling with his own powers, that he never puts forth his real strength, that he could do much greater things if he tried, I do not believe that this is so. I feel little doubt that all this brightsome ease of effect is the result of patient thought and study as well as natural endowment. A man does all that he can in any case; and if he has not the gift of plodding labor, it is not likely that any amount of plodding labor would add a cubit to the stature of his fame. Cockburn's handsome face, his bright, sweet manners, his clear voice, his free, facile style, are all in keeping with that intellectual character which makes toil itself seem like easy and natural play. Perhaps from his mother, who was a French woman, he derived some of that graceful and polished ease and vivacity of manner which lend such a charm to his speaking. Cockburn belongs to a fine old family, and had ancestors distinguished in war afloat and ashore, one of whom was killed at the battle of Fontenoy. He inherited his baronetcy, and did not receive it as a reward for public services; he is in every sense what people in England call a gentleman. I believe, however, that he began life without much fortune, and that his early career at the bar was a rather hard struggle. If report does not greatly belie him, young Cockburn varied the monotony of hard study by a good deal of fast living. Indeed, all through his career he has been the subject of a succession of rumors and jokes and more or less apocryphal anecdotes—of which I shall not narrate any—tending to prove that public opining places his personal discretion and self-control considerably below his political and judicial wisdom. Cockburn was almost unknown to the public at large until he left his youth far behind him. He was nearly fifty years old when he won his celebrity; and he won it all in a flash. He had found a seat in the House of Commons, and made not much of a way there until the famous "Don Pacifico" debate in 1850. This was the memorable occasion when Lord Palmerston, defending a part of his foreign policy which was arraigned for high-handed arrogance, captivated the House and the country by his boast that a citizen of England might, by virtue of his protection, paraphrase the immortal "Civis Romanus sum." Palmerston's defense of himself was one of his happiest efforts, if it be right to describe as efforts those extraordinary ebullitions of easy and seemingly careless force which were his peculiarity. But even Palmerston's speech was thrown into the shade by the unexpected brilliancy, power, spirit, and grace of the speech in which the almost unknown advocate, Alexander Cockburn, surprised and delighted the House. When the orator sat down the ministerial benches were in a moment almost deserted, such was the rush of members to congratulate him. That speech was the sensation of the session. I doubt whether any speech delivered within my memory ever created such a sensation. For, although there have been many far greater speeches, yet those came from lips to which the ear of the house already turned with the natural and well-justified anticipation of great things. But Cockburn rose to speak that night an obscure man, and he sat down a celebrity. "*Some English Lawyers*," by *Justice Mc arthy, in December Galaxy.*

News Condensed.

The Boston Coliseum sold for $13,692.

New York pays $1,000,000 annually for gas.

Cleveland, Ohio, has had a fourteen inch snow storm.

The Baptists of Illinois have a membership of 60,000.

Boston was valued at six billions before the fire.

Cornell University pays its students $10,000 a year for work.

South Carolina News.

Nearly every horse in Abbeville is down with the epizooty.

Mrs. R. H. Martin and daughter, of Grahams, on the line of the South Carolina Railroad, were burned to death by their clothes catching fire, on Wednesday last.

The ghosts have reached Charleston and are puzzling the reporters.

General News.

Russia depends upon wood for fuel, and that is giving out.

New York fire insurance companies lose $15,000,000.

It takes four tons of candles per month to illuminate the Hoosac tunnel.

Boston will erect a monument in memory of the men who lost their lives at the fire.

During the next five years Philadelphia will build five millions of dollars worth of bridges.

☞ A gentleman said to an old lady who had brought up a family of children near the Merrimac river: "I should think you would have lived in constant fear that some of them would have got drowned." "Oh, no," responded the old lady, "we only lost three or four that way."

CRANBERRIES.—There are now planted in New Jersey, according to the most reliable authority, 6,000 acres with cranberries. Two years from now these will be in full bearing. The value of this crop the past year is estimated at about $600,000. There will be large additions made to these acres during this year. Hundreds are now preparing to plant, and the price of improved as well as unimproved bogs has rapidly advanced.—*Vineland Independent.*

☞ Caleb Cushing, while in Paris, last May, is said to have devoted three hours daily to the study of French, under guidance of an eminent teacher with a view "to acquire a greater facility of expression." Mr. Cushing has spoken French for more than forty years, and is seventy-two years old—but not too old to learn.

Varieties.

Editor—A poor wretch who empties his brain to fill his stomach.

It is said that corkscrews have sunk more than cork jackets have saved.

Some one speaking of the red nose of an intemperate man, said: "It was very expensive painting."

☞ The Chicago Post says: Holloway, of patent pill reputation, is going to build an insane asylum in England at a cost of one hundred thousand pounds. He hopes, in this elevated and truly Christian spirit, to compensate mankind for the awful wrong he has inflicted upon them, and to afford a refuge and place to die to the victims of his own pills.

☞ The New York Commercial, which assumes to be well informed on the subject, says there are ten different organizations in Canada having in view annexation to the United States, and that they are working steadily and efficiently to that end.

☞ Olive Logan says: "I am not fickle; but do you know that whenever I get a beau and come to like him I find another man I like better?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

An Important Decision

Political Excitement in New Orleans.

Drawing of the Louisville Library Lottery.

Defeat of Thiers' Government Probable.

Financial and Commercial.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

CRIMINAL COURT.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—In the criminal Court yesterday, Judge MacArthur delivered a decree in the case of Sebastian Aman, a restaurant keeper of this city. The case was an appeal from the Police Court, where Aman had been fined one hundred dollars and costs for refusing to wait on a negro named Foote and some of his friends. Aman gave the necessary security and appealed against that decision.

Judge MacArthur, yesterday, after reviewing all the circumstances in the case, and the law bearing thereon, said that the proprietor of the hotel or restaurant was the proper judge of all who should have either refreshments or lodgings in his house, and no one could dispute his authority in that matter. In conclusion he gave judgment in favor of Aman, which dismisses the case from the Court.

In a similar case of Frederick Freund a nolle prosse was entered.

NEW YORK.

WARMOTH VESUS DARELL.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The Herald's New Orleans correspondent reports Governor Warmoth as saying, in an interview, that he did not intend to obey Judge Darell's order to deliver up the election returns to Longstreet, Lynch, Herron and Boyce. That he is Governor of Louisiana and does not acknowledge the right of any court to interfere with his Executive functions.

Between 400 and 500 troops are quartered in the various localities of the city, and more are to arrive from Louisville. Last night the members of the Legislature returned elected by the Warmoth board. It is the generally expressed determination to convene on Monday in accordance with his proclamation.

There is not much excitement outside of political circles.

LOUISIANA.

DEAD—NOT RESPONDED—RACES POSTPONED.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Dr. Warren Stone, a famous surgeon, died to-day at the age of 65.

Warmoth has not yet responded to the demand that the returning be declared legal by the Federal Courts for election documents.

The Louisiana Jockey Club races have been postponed to the 14th.

The political tone of the papers is very bitter.

KENTUCKY.

THE LOUISVILLE LIBRARY LOTTERY DRAWING COMMENCED—TICKET NO. 6,450 DREW THE CAPITAL PRIZE.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—The drawing of the Louisville Library Lottery Prizes commenced this morning. Ticket No. 6,450 drew the capital prize of $75,000.

FRANCE.

THIERS DEFEATED.

PARIS, December 7.—The political composition of Dufavre's committee insures the report in favor of the ministerial responsibility of excluding Thiers from the floor of the Assembly, reducing the Presidential vote to a mere fiction. The defeat of the government is considered probable.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ARRIVED.

HALIFAX, December 7.—The steamer Queen, from Liverpool, for New York, is here, short of coal and with sickness on board.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 19½; Orleans 20½; sales 2,617 bales.

Flour dull. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn steady. Pork dull, old mess $14. Lard quiet, steam 7¾, but 8 asked. Turpentine dull at 61, but 61½ asked. Rosin dull at $3 90, but $4 asked. Freights quiet.

Stocks steady. Gold steady at 13. Money light at 5@5½ per cent per day. Exchange—long 8½; short 10. Governments dull but steady.

LONDON, December 7—Consols 91½. 5's 89.

LIVERPOOL, December 7, noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 10; Orleans 10¼@10¾. BACON.—Cotton closed dull; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and exports 2,000, sales of uplands for February 9¼.

Breadstuffs quiet. Pork—new 74.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, Dec. 7, 1 o'clock, P. M.

COTTON market unchanged at 17½@17¾@17¾.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ½ off and selling at par.

BONDS AND STOCKS.—Georgia 6s 75a77; 7s 82a84; new Georgia bonds at the State Treasury $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s, 73a75; 8s 83a85. Augusta 83a85. Georgia Railroad stock 97a99; Georgia Railroad bonds 95a98. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock 88a90; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds 94a96. Macon and Western Railroad stock 95a97. Atlanta National Bank stock 120.

FACTORY GOODS.—Brown Domestics—Graniteville, 7-8, 11; Trion, 7-8, 11; Augusta 7-8, 11; Graniteville, 4-4, 12½; Trion, 4-4, 12½; Augusta, 4-4, 12½; Graniteville, 8-4 9; Augusta, 3-4, 9; light osnaburgs 14; heavy osnaburgs 16c; Yarns $1 65. Roswell shirtings, 7-8, 11; 4-4, 12½. Checks 14½a16.

BEEF.—Buying prices, gross, from 2a4 cents.

BEEF CATTLE.—Buying prices, gross 3a4½; net 6a9.

MUTTON.—Buying prices, gross 3½a4½; net 10c.

HOGS.—Buying prices, gross 5; net 7½c.

FRESH MEATS.—Dressed beef by the side, per pound, 6a9; retail 10a15. Mutton, whole, dressed 10a12½, retail 10a15. Hogs, dressed, 7½; 10a12½ retail. Veal, dressed, 10; retail 12½ a15. Corned beef in kegs 12½; retail 12½.

SAUSAGES—Linked, fresh, wholesale 15; retail 17a20; linked, smoked 15; retail 20. Sausages in 50 lb cans, green, 15. Bologna, smoked, in bags, 15; retail 20a25. Hogshead cheese, wholesale 15; retail 20. Blood pudding 15; retail 20. Liver pudding, wholesale 15; retail 20.

BUTCHER'S MEATS—Retail prices, corned beef in kegs 12½c; spiced 15c; hogs 8c; mutton 10a12½c; veal 10c; Sausages 15a17c; soup bone 10a25c.

BAGGING AND TIES.—Gunny 15; magnolia and other Western brands 15a15½; double anchor and Ludlow 15½. Ties 8½a9.

BACON.—None here at present.

BULK MEATS—Shoulders 5½; C. R sides new meat 8c; clear sides 8½.

LARD.—We quote buckets, 12½; cans, 11; tierces, 9½.

FLOUR.—Fancy $10 50; extra family $9 50; family $8 25; superfine $7 50

GRAIN.—We quote white corn old 88a90; New corn, in ear, 75c; shelled 80a82. Wheat best quality $2; red wheat $1 80a1 90c. Oats 58a60. Rye 1 15a1 20. Barley $1 10a1 15.

GROCERIES.—We quote: Sugars—Crushed, Granulated and Powdered 14½. Coffee A 13½a13¾; for Extra C 13; Yellow C 12½. Brown 11½a13. Tallow 7. Liverpool salt $2 30; Virginia salt $2. The various brands of soap from Excelsior Steam Soap Works of Atlanta, from 6a7½c per box Georgia Soap Factory—5a7c per pound Candles—full weights 21a21½. Ginger 18a20 Pepper 25a28. Corn meal 90. Starch 6a10 Rice 9 for tierces. Java Coffee 27a30 Rio 20a24. New Orleans syrup 70a72. Molasses—hhds. 25; bbls. 29 Cheese, factory 17a18.

FISH.—Mackerel, No. 3, bbls., $10 50; No. 2, half bbls., $6 50; No. 3, half bbls., $5 50; No. 1, kits, $1 65; No. 2, kits, $1 50; No. 3, kits $1 25.

HAY.—Western timothy $37a38; Tennessee $30a35.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.—Buying prices from wagons. Eggs 30a35; chickens 15a20; country butter 30a35; Tennessee butter 25a30.

STEEL.—Solid cast steel railroad 18c; cast steel 22c.

NAILS.—Per keg, 10d to 60d, $6 25; 8d, $6 50; 6d, $6 75; 4d, $7; 3d, $8 25; fine, $9 75 finishing, different kinds of corresponding numbers, 75c on above prices.

IRON—Tire 1 1-2 inches to 4 by 1 1-2, $6; smaller sizes 50 cts advance. Rod, 12c.

FRUIT.—Apples, Southern $1 00a1 25 per bushel; Northern $1 50a2 00 per bushel. Bananas retail at 5c, or six for 25c. Cocoanuts 10a15c. Oranges 5a10c. Lemons 5c.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Retail from Stores: Sweet Potatoes $1 40 per bushel, 50c per peck. Table Peas $1 25. Turnips 10c per bunch. Onions 50c per peck. Irish potatoes $7a45 per peck; $1 25 per bushel. Cabbage 10a25 apiece. Dressed chickens, retail, 14c per pound; turkeys 18a20c per pound. Chestnuts—buying prices $2 00 per bushel, from wagons.

JAS. M. BALL, Pr'st. WM. A. MOORE, V. Pr'st
W. W. CLAYTON, Cashier

STATE NATIONAL BANK,

ATLANTA, GA.

Authorized Capital - $500,000

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Jno. R. Wallace.

dec1-dimo

Y. M. L. A.

REV DR W. P. HARRISON will Lecture for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association, in the basement room of the First Methodist Church, on Monday evening, 9th inst., and on Tuesday evening, 10th inst.

Subject---Modern Spiritualism.

Tickets can be procured at the Library and at Stores of Messrs. Phillips & Crew and Redwine & Fox.

Price—50 cents for single tickets, or $4 50 for 4 tickets.

Doors opened at 7 o'clock. The Lecture will commence at 7½ o'clock. dec6-d-t

TO RENT,

THREE OR FOUR NICE COTTAGES.

Apply to A. B CULBERSON,
oct2-dtf Attorney.

GUTHMAN & HAAS,

No. 3 Granite Block, Broad Street,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA,

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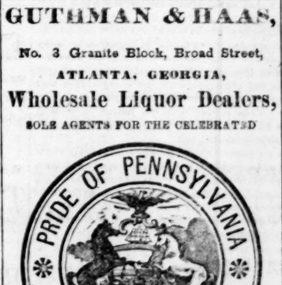
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED



—AND THE—

OLD TRIUMPH.

oct15 dtf

NOTICE.

THE BOOKS for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the

Citizens Bank of Georgia

will be open for Subscriptions at the office of the Republic Life Insurance Company in Republic Block, until January 1st, unless the sum named is sooner made up. This is a rare chance for investment, and as the stock is limited, parties wishing it will do well to call early. dec1-dim

CREED F. BATES,

Attorney at Law,

CLEVELAND, TENN.

☞ Special attention given to to collections. dec7 d1w

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS for one fare to St Louis for Delegates to the National Commercial Convention are on sale at the Union Depot by the GREAT CENTRAL SHORT ROUTE (Nashville & Columbus.)

ALBERT B WRENN,
Southeastern Agent.
dec7-3t No. 4, H. I. Kimball House.

DANCING CLASSES.

PROF. NICHOLS will commence a second term, on THURSDAY, December 5 h, 1872,

AT JAMES' HALL.

Afternoon at 3½; night class for new beginners at 7 o'clock. Advanced class for practice of the New Glide and Boston Waltzes, and the Hungarian, Varsities and German Cotillion at 8½ P. M.

☞ Hall to rent for Concerts Balls and Lectures. Apply at Phillips & Crew's, or at the Hall for information. dec6-6tf

Barnum.

BARNUM says wait for the largest and the best. The Great Whale Skeleton is undoubtedly the largest and the best. Barnum has a greater show than any other man, except the owner of the Great Whale Skeleton, which can take Barnum's big elephant right into its mouth and after removing the elephant, all six of his associates could be piled in at once and then there would be room for more. Call and see the monster. East side of Whitehall, 4 doors from Hunter. dec5-1w

A. B. PHELPS, Jr.,

(Formerly of Griffin, Ga.)

BANKER AND BROKER,

MADISON, GA.,

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS DONE.

Collections promptly attended to.

sep27-d2m—fri-sat-sun

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	5.30 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	8.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.40 "	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.30 "	P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	6.15 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	6.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.45 "	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	6.32 "	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	6 45 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	9 00 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	7 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	1.45 A M
Leaves Macon	7.25 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	1.35 P M
Arrive at Macon	7.45 P M

NIGHT PASSENGER AND FREIGHT—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2.30 P M
Leaves Macon	1.00 P M
Arrives at Atlanta	6.07 A M
Arrives at Macon	2.30 P M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	2.30 P. M
Arrive at Chattanooga	8.32 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leave Atlanta	9.30 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4.37 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	4.25 P. M
Arrive at Atlanta	1.18 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	1.00 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9.18 A. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK.

Leaves Atlanta	4.15 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	2.47 P. M

ACCOMODATION TRAIN FROM DALTON.

Leaves Dalton	6.00 A M
Arrives in Atlanta	1.38 P M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2.45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8.30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8.35 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	7.15 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	9.30 A. M.
Leave Kingston	9.50 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	10.00 A. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	8.40 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10.00 P. M.
Leave Kingston	1.50 P. M.
Arrive at Rome	3.05 P. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

TIME CARD, SEPTEMBER 1, 1872.

Leave Atlanta	8.30 A M	9.30	P M
Arrive Chattanooga	4.37 P M	5.33	A M
Arrive Nashville	12.50 A M	1.05	P M
Arrive McKenzie	5.30 A M	5.50	P M
Arrive Memphis	2.10 P M	2.25	A M
Arrive Little Rock		6.30	P M
Arrive Hickman	10.30 P M	12.01	A M
Arrive Union City	10.30 A M	10.30	P M
Arrive Columbus	12.00 noon	12.00	m d t
Arrive St. Louis	10.15 P M	9.50	A M
Arrive Louisville	9.40 A M	9.35	P M

ALBERT B WRENN,
Southeast Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A M
Arrives at Griffin	9 47 A M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	8 00 P M
Arrives at West Point	12 40 A M

NIGHT PASS. NGER TRAIN—(Inward)

Leaves West Point	1 00 A M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 50 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	6 50 A. M
Arrives at West Point	1 43 A M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West Point	3 25 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	7 50 P M

Air-Line Railroad.

Leave Atlanta	6 00 A M
Arrive at End of Track	11 33 A M
Leaves End of Track	2 00 P M
Arrive at Atlanta	7 27 P M

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA:

By James M. Smith, Governor of Said State.

Whereas, official information has been received at this Department that a true bill has been found against Leroy Griffin, charging him with the murder of Edward Apsey, in Fulton county, on the night of the 23d of November ultimo; and that the said Griffin has fled from justice, and is now at large.

I have thought proper, therefore, to issue this my proclamation, hereby offering a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the said Leroy Griffin to the Sheriff of said county and State.

And I do moreover charge and require all officers in this State, civil and military, to be vigilant in endeavoring to apprehend the said Leroy Griffin, in order that he may be brought to trial for the offense with which he stands charged.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol, in Atlanta, this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Ninety-seventh.

JAMES M. SMITH.
By the Governor: Governor.
DAVID G. COTTING,
Secretary of State.

Description.

The said Griffin is about 28 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 pounds, eyes believed to be of a bluish color, black hair, wears a heavy beard, has a peculiar walk, throwing his toes outward more than usual. dec6-d3t.

THE LITTLE JEWELER

ROUND THE CORNER.

W. A. HAYNES has opened a Jeweler Shop, just round the corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets, at Phillips & Crew's, with a select stock of Fine Jewelry and goods in his line—Ladies' and Gents'

Gold Watches and Chains,

Ladies' Necklaces and Bracelets,

Wedding Rings, etc,

at prices as low as any in the market.

He will give his personal attention to Watch Repairing in all its branches. All work guaranteed.

Engraving of every description done at reasonable rates. W. A. HAYNES,

dec1-d1w The little Jeweler round the corner.

Fashionable Dressmaking.

Elegance and Durability.

LADIES who would combine these points of excellence in the make up of their wardrobes, should call on Mrs. E. L. Stockli., Empire Block, Whitehall street.

Special attention to refitting furs. dec6-d6t

CONCORD WOOLEN MILLS

PASS the word down the lines and along the streets, and let everybody know that

John Ryan

has a full line of Concord Cassimeres and Jeans.

dec5-d3t

Male and Female.

Hogansville Institute.

Globe versus Book.

N. W. WILLIAMS, President; A. F. TRIMBLE, Associate. Mrs. M. E. ROBINSON, Principal Music Department—Principal Primary Department. Next session begins January 14, 1873. Rates of tuition, ten months, $30 to $60; Music $30. One-half in advance. Faculty, Home Graduates, French, German Italian, Double Entry Book Keeping and Commercial Penmanship, as in Commercial Colleges. Use Field, Surveying, Saturdays, Free. Use Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. Institute, of brick; new and roomy. Society and health of Hogansville excellent. Board $15 to $25 per month. For further information address the President at Hogansville, Ga. dec1-d1f

Anderson & Wells.

IN STORE.

13 Two-Horse Spring Wagon.

7 Two-Horse Indianapolis Wagons.

4 Two-Horse Hudson Wagons

2 Bbls White Onion Sets.

2 Bbls Red Onion Sets.

3 Bbls Yellow Onion Sets.

3 Bls Red Onion Buttons.

50 Indianapolis Wood Pumps for shallow and Deep Wells.

50 Watt, 1 and 2 Horse Plows.

100 Other Make Plows.

Clover Seed.

BLUE GRASS SEED.

TIMOTHY SEED.

Orchard Grass Seed.

Rust Proof Oats.

RYE.

Seed Wheat.

Feed Cutters,

Corn Shellers, etc, etc.

In store and to arrive, for sale low. Call and examine our Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Pendleton Guano.
Farmers' Choice Guano.

Simpson & Lamplin's Texas Cotton Press.

H. & P. Blandy's Engines and Saw Mills

Ball's Ohio Reapers and Mowers.

Thrashers—Pitts' Threshers.

To arrive next week, Twenty-Four One and Two-Horse Wagons—Studebaker Wagons.

ANDERSON & WELLS.

Alabama street, near Car Shed.

dec1-dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

LAWYERS.

E. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Georgia. nov10—d12m

HENRY JACKSON, Supreme Court Reporter. HOWELL C. JACKSON.

HENRY JACKSON & BRO., Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Atlanta, practice in the United States Courts for the State of Georgia, the Supreme Court of the State, Superior Courts of the Atlanta Circuit, and elsewhere by special contract. oct3-d1f

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the superior and Supreme Courts of Georgia. Office first door east of Court House Building, Decatur street.

☞ Special attention given to Collections. apr12—d1y

THOS. WILLINGHAM, JR., Attorney at law, Albany, Georgia, Will practice in the Albany Circuit and Supreme Court, also in courts of adjacent counties by special contract. Prompt attention given to collections. may24—d6m

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Carroll, Coweta, Douglass, Fayette, Heard, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta. may15—d1y

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Barnesville, Georgia, will practice in the counties comprising the Flint Circuit, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts by special contract. apr27-1y

ALVAN D. FREEMAN, NEWNAN, GEORGIA. Attorney at Law, will practice in the several Courts—State and Federal. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted. apr17—d1y

RICHAT LESUEUR. WARREN G. WINSLOW.

LESUEUR & WINSLOW, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Fort Valley, Georgia. Collections in South west Georgia a specialty. Real Estate Agents. july31—d1y

JAS. A. HARLEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Sparta, Georgia, will practice in the counties of Hancock, Kilbert, Jonesboro, Hart, Lincoln, Madison, Oglethorpe, Taliaferro, Warren, Wilkins, Baldwin Greene, Washington and Columbia. apr18—d1y

PETER FRANCISCO SMITH, ATTORNEY AT Law, Newnan, Georgia, will practice in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta, and in the Superior Courts of the State. Extra charges will be made for the transaction of business at points not accessible by rail. Will attend punctually to the collections of claims and all cases of Homestead and Bankruptcy, and all matters connected with the administration of estates. Will also represent parties by special contract before the Court of Claims, Washington, D. C. apr18—d1y

M. B. GERRY, Attorney at Law, corner of Marietta and Broad streets, in new Court House, Macon, Georgia. aug3-1y

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

W. B. MITCHELL, Wholesale Grain and Produce Dealer, Jasper, Tenn. Orders promptly filled. nov23—d3mos.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.—WM. W. SHARP Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music. Rooms—In the Grant Building, corner Broad and Marietta streets. Terms—$8 per month (20 lessons, one hour each. He also instructs BRASS BANDS, and arranges Music for them. sep5—d1y

JOSEPH GORDON, HOUSE and SIGN PAINTER, Corner of Line and Pryor streets, Atlanta, Georgia. Calcimining Ceilings and Coloring Walls in every style, made a specialty. All work guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Country orders solicited and promptly attended to. jan15—d6m

DAN McDUFFIE & BRO., PLAIN AND ORNAmental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Simmons & Grant's store, Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. apr18—d1f

DR. R. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. jan7-d1f

DOUGHERTY HUTCHINS, Barber and Hair Dresser, corner of Marietta and Broad Streets, Bell's Marble Building, Atl

The Daily Constitution

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we cannot undertake either to return or preserve.

Fulton Democratic Ticket.

FOR ORDINARY:
DANIEL PITTMAN.
FOR SHERIFF:
A. M. PERKERSON.
FOR CLERK SUPERIOR COURT:
W. R. VENABLE.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER:
C. M. PAYNE.
FOR TAX RECEIVER:
A. G. GRIER.
FOR TAX COLLECTOR:
S. R. HOYLE.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
B. F. WALKER.
FOR CORONER:
WILLIAM KILE.
[ELECTION JANUARY 1]

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1872.

Notice.

We have but one General Traveling Agent—Col Thomas M. Acton.

Cotton—No. 14.

The receipts this week are 140,000 bales, 35,000 more than last year, and 12,000 less than two years since. It is likely the receip's for next week will be about 145,000 bales, compared with 121,000 last year, and 155,000 the year before; and the receipts at the interior towns 85,000 bales, compared with 40,000 last year, and 49,000 the year before.

This week the weather has been clear and cold one day, cloudy and windy one day, and clear and pleasant five days. No rain. The thermometer has averaged 53 degrees at noon—one day 16 degrees at 7, A. M., and 30 degrees at noon.

The market in New York this week has been active; large sales and a rise of ⅛ of a cent in the price. This is as we expected, and is principally caused by estimates of the crop being reduced, as there are but few persons in this country who estimate the crop over three and a half millions at this time. Many well informed persons put the figures at much less. This lowering of the figures for the crop has caused spinners and exporters to buy much more freely. In fact it is hard to supply the demand for good cotton at the ruling rates.

The tightness of the money market, and the necessities of planters are the only reasons for the offerings which have, so far, only partially supplied the demand. Liverpool has risen again this week, but the rise for two weeks has been only ⅛ of a penny. Money is still high in London, and many dealers in Liverpool and Manchester cannot understand how this crop can be a small one, when the receipts so far are 200,000 bales more than the great crop of 1870, which turned out nearly four and a half millions.

We believe they will wake up, some time within the next month, to the fact of there being a short supply of good cotton for this year's consumption; and if they should, there will be some very active buying. We have received a large number of letters lately which state that the damage to all late cotton (which is about one-third of the crop) from the frost the 15th of October, was fully 25 per cent.

Last month the receipts were 15 per cent. more than last year for the same time. Add this per cent to last year's crop, and this crop will be only 3,382,000 bales.

The receipts last month were 55 per cent. more than the year 1868 for the same time. Add this per cent. to the crop of that year, and this crop will be 3,537,000 bales.

We must recollect, however, that in the past four years many new railroads have been built, many new gins have been started, and planters all over the South are much better prepared with stock to haul their cotton than they were so soon after the war. If, as we suppose, all these things have caused the crop to come forward 10 per cent. faster than four years ago, this crop will be but 3,335,000 bales, So it would seem that our estimate last week of 3,500,000 bales was not too small and possibly may be too large.

If there should not be an active market and much higher prices before the 27th of this month, we believe there will be a strong rise about that time; as it is likely the stock in Liverpool at that date will be down to 300,000 bales, compared with 567,000 same time last year, and the total for stock and afloat 650,000 bales, compared with 986,000 same time last year. It is likely the stock of American in Liverpool and afloat for that port, on the 27th of December, which is three weeks from this, will not be over 200,000 bales, compared with 356,000 same time last year. This will be 156,000 bales less of American, for Liverpool, and we know there was not a bale too much last year. The exports to the continent are surprising to every one, and show the increasing demand for good styles of American cotton. If this apparently insatiable demand from the continent continues, it will most surely affect Liverpool and cause that market to go much higher, however, many persons suppose that as continental spinners are taking so much from this country they will take none from Liverpool. In answer to this, we will state the entire export of American cotton from Great Britain for the four months of last year, ending December 31st, was only 25,000 bales, whilst this year, for the same time, it has already been 60,000 bales, and will likely be 10,000 more. The stock in Liverpool is 382,000 bales, compared with 445,000 last year this date. We give the figures for last year and this, and the quantity and kinds of cotton composing the stocks, which show that not only is American cotton scarce, but all the better kinds are less than last year.

	1871.	1872
American	41,000	48,000
Brazil	50 000	34 000
Egyptian, etc	30,000	30,000
West India, etc	15,000	14,000
East India, etc	300,000	266,000
	445,000	382,000

The receipts of American cotton at Liverpool for the month of December, this year, will not be over 150,000 bales, compared with 354,000 last year and 377,000 the year before same time. The India crop is late, and the receipts at Bombay and saipments thence to Liverpool, compared with last year, for the past two months, is surprising—receipts 22,000 bales against 90,000 last year, shipments 11,000 bales against 67,000 last year.

We give here the quantities and kinds of cotton bought at Liverpool by spinners for three years up to this date. These figures are the weekly averages:

	1870	1871	1872
American	38,200	38,440	26,360
Brazil	6 460	7,440	13,820
Egyptian, etc	3,440	4,320	3,120
West India, etc	1,360	2,100	2,100
East Indian, etc	11,780	9,200	11,640
	61,300	61,500	56,310

It will be seen from the above figures that whilst they have bought less American they have taken about the same quantity of Brazil and Egyptian that they did two years ago. This they will not be able to do next year, as the firm prices of this year have swept the cotton countries of all old stocks.

The imports into Liverpool this year, as compared with last year for the different kinds of cotton, have been of American 60 per cent., of Brazil 150 per cent., of Egyptian 108 per cent., of West Indian 120 per cent., of East Indian 100 per cent; total 84 per cent of last year, or 3,023,401 against 3,584,516.

As to the future we would advise our friends, if any of them are short on the market, to cover at once. If they want to buy, to do so now. Our planting friends will always do well to sell their cotton when they can get such fine prices as they are now offered.

Atlanta Municipal Election.

We are glad to learn that the entire regular Democratic ticket for Mayor and Alderman for Atlanta was triumphantly elected on Wednesday last. Mayor Hammock is a good man. We have known him for nearly twenty years, and he always bore a fine reputation for business qualities. There were independent tickets out, but the Atlanta Democracy showed a proper appreciation of Democratic harmony and solidity by sticking to the regular nominees of the party.—*La-Grange Reporter.*

Prize-Fighting in the East—A Buffalo and a Tiger in Combat.

A correspondent of the London Standard, writing from Hong Kong, on October 12, describing one of the entertainments supplied by the Maharajar of Singapore to the Grand Duke Alexis, in honor of the visit of the latter to the island. He says: "After luncheon the party proceeded to witness a fight between a buffalo and a tiger. Those who have never seen a combat of this kind would have been inclined to bet freely on the latter; but the natives said the chances were in favor of the buffalo, and indeed, that the tiger was never known to win. The arena in which the animals were to fight was of an oval form, some fifty feet long by about twenty wide, in an enclosure of bamboo poles, fifteen feet high, firmly driven into the ground and strongly fastened together. Similar poles, laid across the top, form the roof. The whole structure and the appearance of a gigantic cage. A platform built outside, enabled the more distinguished visitors to have a good view of the interior from a safe distance through the space between the poles, while the general public crowded round the cage as close as their respect for the claws of the tiger would allow. The buffalo was confined to one end of the cage by a canvas curtain stretched across the arena; the tiger was enclosed at the other extremity by poles placed across from one wall to the other. When the fight was to begin the curtains were withdrawn, the poles were removed, and the animals were for the first time seen by the spectators.

The buffalo stood for some moments at his end of the cage, looking with little apparent interest toward his foe. The tiger was sitting on his haunches, seemingly unconscious of the presence of his formidable adversary, his attention being attracted by the crowd outside. After waiting some time, the buffalo seemed to think he might as well make a closer inspection, and slowly and deliberately walked to the other end. The tiger was now clearly aware of his presence, for he turned his head over his shoulder and watched the approach of the buffalo with evident anxiety. His eye glared, but he did not move a muscle.

The buffalo was almost near enough to touch him with his muzzle. But at length, and before the buffalo made any sign of attacking him, he jumped up and galloped off as fast as his legs could carry him round the cage. The buffalo followed, and jammed him against the wall with his horns. The tiger, in return, gave the buffalo one scratch on the back and another over the eye, just as a cat might do, and then fell apparently dead. But his breathing betrayed him; he was only shamming.

No one seemed to understand this better than the buffalo, who stood close by, and kept his eye on him, but disdained to touch him while he was down. For some time the two animals maintained their respective positions, till at length the public began to be impatient. They stirred up the tiger with a pole, but that was of no use; then they tried crackers, and for some time they succeeded no better. It was not till a bundle was thrown close to the tiger's nose that he got thoroughly roused. But he had evidently no intention of fighting. He again ran round the cage, was again pursued by his relentless enemy, and was severely gored, and once more sank to the ground.

This process was repeated several times, always with the same result—the tiger would not fight the buffalo, and the buffalo could not kill the tiger. At length the men on the roof lowered a rope with a noose in the end, in which they caught up the tiger by one of his hind legs, and while he was hanging the buffalo completely finished him. But the Grand Duke was spared the pain of witnessing the latter part of the spectacle, as he left when the tiger counterfeited death for the second time. The natives were right—the tiger fights unwillingly when he cannot surprise his enemy. But the Rajah has taken unusual pains to make the combat as equal as possible, for the tiger was a very savage one, while the buffalo, but two days before, had been quietly drawing a cart along the road."

A Talk with Tyndall.

Thus standing and looking out, Tyndall pointed out to us the great white snow-clad basin—like a colossal porcelain-lined preserving kettle, without the lid—lying opposite to us, up, up among the peaks, between the Jungfrau and the Eiger, and called our attention to the massive walls of ice directly facing us, over which, he said, he, with a small party, had been slowly and painfully making their way, at the same date the year before. The Rothal I think he called it, though in the face of the dazzling, sheeney whiteness, which was all we could see, the name seemed something of a misnomer. It was the old story—slow, careful cutting of steps in a steep diagonal, the guide going ahead, hacking away in the almost perpendicular surface of the glacier wall the few inches of indentation which offer a hold to the hobnailed boots of the climber—one from which the tyro would shrink and fall in sheer terror, or be bruised by the slightest gust, but to which the trained mountaineer clings with the tenacity, and almost in the attitude, of a fly on the wall.

I could not but remark, in looking at him, the spare but well-knit, elastic figure; the firm jaw, and keen, determined glance of the clear, gray eyes, which spoke the man ready for all emergencies, and was curious to know how long he had been training for his mountain work. It was somewhat of a surprise to learn that his clambering was almost of a recent date, and was first taken up in comparatively middle life, on occasion of a journey to Switzerland to recuperate his nervous energy, exhausted with overwork in his London professorship. Since that time, he said, he came over every season, frequently very seriously out of condition, but never failed to return, after a few weeks' glacier work, completely re-invigorated in mind and body. The same testimony to the inestimable value as a nervous tonic, of high glacier air and exercise, was afterwards furnished me by that admirable scholar and most amiable of diplomats, Geo. B. Marsh, whose habit is, or was, on all possible occasions to pass a considerable part of the summer in expeditions above the snow-line.

From climbing we drifted on to books and literature, especially in America. I found my companion singularly well-informed in our literature, and especially enthusiastic about Ralph Waldo Emmerson, who he pronounced with some energy by far the greatest mind in our literary annals. Such an admiration, coming from a professor of physical science, sounded a little surprising. It has been amply explained, however, by later utterances of Tyndall, which have made plain to us that, along with his study of material forces, he has always maintained a lively and sympathetic interest in the subtler refinements of imaginative or metaphysical thought, and that side by side with his scientific formulæ has always lain, half hidden, a sprig of fresh poetic feeling and appreciation which has, in an evident way, permeated and adorned all his severer labors.—*From Scribner's Monthly for December.*

THE ABSENCE OF SHUTTERS IN THE BOSTON FIRE.—There is no question but what the almost total absence of outside shutters of any kind was one of the chief causes of the rapid spread, as the glass cracked on all sides of the fire, and thus a draft was created which drew in all the sparks which would have otherwise dropped to the ground.—*Boston Letter.*

☞ "No man," says Mrs. Partington, "was better calculated to judge of pork than my poor husband was. He knew what good hogs were for he had been brought up with them from his childhood."

THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

SENATORS.

1st district—R. E. Lester, Democrat.
2d district—H. W. Mattox, Democrat.
3d district—J. C. Nicholls, Democrat.
4th district—J. M. Arnow, Democrat.
5th district—M. Kirkland, Democrat.
6th district—J. D. Knight, Democrat.
7th district—W. L. Clarke, Radical.
8th district—B. F. Brimberry, Radical.
9th district—Reuben Jones, Democrat.
10th district—W. A. Harris, Democrat.
11th district—L. C. Hoyl, Democrat.
12th district—J. E. Carter, Democrat.
13th district—R. C. Black, Democrat.
14th district—C. C. Kibbee, Democrat.
15th district—D. W. Cameron, Democrat.
16th district—J. F. Roberson, Democrat.
17th district—J. S. Cone, Democrat.
18th district—J. G. Cain, Democrat.
19th district—Columbus Heard, Democrat.
20th district—J. N. Gilmore, Democrat.
21st district—J. B. Deveaux, colored, Radical.
22d district—T. J. Simmons, Democrat.
23d district—I. H. Anderson, colored, Radical.
24th district—B. H. Crawford, Democrat.
25th district—W. P. Mathews, Democrat.
26th district—W. W. Mathews, Democrat.
27th district—E. Steadman, Democrat.
28th district—J. W. Hudson, Democrat.
29th district—W. M. Reese, Democrat.
30th district—R. Hester, Democrat.
31st district—W. S. Erwin, Democrat.
32d district—W. H. McAfee, Democrat.
33d district—M. Van Estes, Democrat,
34th district—S. J. Winn, Democrat.
35th district—G. Hillyer, Democrat.
36th district—G. L. Peavy, Democrat.
37th district—G. W. Paddy, Democrat.
38th district—J. A. Blance, Democrat.
39th district—J. R. Brown, Democrat.
40th district—H. W. Cannon, Democrat.
41st district—J. A. Jervis, Democrat.
42d district—J. W. Wofford, Democrat.
43 district—L. N. Trammell, Democrat.
44th district—W. H. Payne, Democrat.
40 Democrats.
2 colored Radicals.
2 white Radicals.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Appling—Sellers Lee, (dem.)
Baker—W. H. Haggard (dem.)
Baldwin—Wm. W. Williamson (dem.)
Banks—J. J. Turnbull (dem.)
Bartow—Thomas Tumlin, Thomas Baker (dems.)
Berrien—W. H. Snead, (dem.)
Bibb—C. A. Nutting, A. O. Bacon, A. M. Lockett (dems.)
Brooks—J. H. Hunter (dem.)
Bryan—H. E. Smith (dem.)
Bullock—Robert DeLoach, (dem.)
Burke—J. B. Jones, J. A. Shewmake, H. C. Glisson (dems.)
Butts—M. V. McKibbin (dem.)
Chatham—T. R. Mills, Jr., G. A. Mercer, A. G. McArthur.
Camden—R. Tompkins (dem.)
Charlton—Geo. W. Roberts, (dem.)
Colquitt—John Tucker, (dem.)
Coffee—John Lott, (dem.)
Clinch—J. Sirmons (dem.)
Chattahoochee—J. M. Cook (dem.)
Clay—John B. Johnson (dem.)
Calhoun—T. J. Dunn (dem.)
Coweta—A. Leigh, A. Moses (dems.)
Clayton—L. C. Hutcherson (dem.)
Carroll—B. N. Long, (rad.)
Campbell—T. W. Latham (dem.)
Crawford—J. W. Ellis (dem.)
Columbia—S. C. Lampkin, Wm. McLean, (dems.)
Clarke—H. H. Carlton, F. Jackson (dems.)
Cobb—W. D. Anderson, J. D. Blackwell, (dems.)
Cherokee—W. A. Teasely (dem.)
Chattooga—R. W. Jones (dem.)
Catoosa—N. Lowe (ind. dem.)
Dade—J. W. Cureton (dem.)
DeKalb—S. C. Masters (dem.)
Decatur—T. A. Swearingen, A. Nicholson, (rads.)
Dodge—J. M. Buchan (dem.)
Dooley—Hiram Williams (dem.)
Douglass—F. M. Duncan (dem.)
Dougherty—T. R. Lyon, W. H. Gilbert (dems.)
Dawson—S. N. Fowler (rad.)
Effingham—C. F. Foy (dem.)
Emanuel—G. B. Spence (dem.)
Echols—R. W. Phillips (dem.)
Early—R. O. Dunlap (dem.)
Elbert—J. L. Heard (dem.)
Fannin—B. C. Duggar, (rad.)
Fayette—R. T. Dorsey (dem.)
Forsyth—R. A. Eakes (dem.)
Floyd—John R. Towers, Fielding Hight, (dems.)
Fulton—C. Howell, W. L. Calhoun, E. F. Hoge, (dems.)
Franklin—R. D. Yow (dem.)
Glynn—James Blue (negro rad.)
Green—G. H. Thompson, Jack Heard (negro rad.)
Glascock—A. Brassell (dem.)
Gilmer—N. L. Osborne, (dem.)
Gwinnett—J. W. Baxter, B. A. Blakey, (dems.)
Gordon—R. M. Young (dem.)
Harris—F. Hargett, J. W. Murphy, (dem.)
Heard—M. C. Summerlin, (dem.)
Houston—G. M. T. Fagin, W. A. Mathews, C. H. Richardson, (dems.)
Henry—E. Morris (dem.)
Hancock—G. F. Pierce, Jr., J. L. Culver, (dems.)
Hart—M. A. Duncan (rad.)
Hall—A. D. Candler (dem.)
Habersham—J. H. Grant (dem.)
Hamilton—R. R. Hutcheson.
Irwin—J. Dorminy (dem.)
Jones—C. A. Hamilton (dem.)
Jasper—L. B. Newton (dem.)
Jefferson—J. Stapleton, M. A. Evans (dem.)
Jackson—G. R. Duke (dem.)
Johnson—R. J. Hightower, (dem.)
Liberty—H. F. Horne (dem.)
Laurens—J. T. Duncan (dem.)
Lincoln—W. D. Tutt, (dem.)
Lumpkin—M. E. Whelchel (dem.)
Lowndes—J. A. Ousley (dem.)
Lee—H. B. Lipsey, W. F. Sadler (dems.)
McIntosh—T. G. Campbell, Jr., (negro.)
Montgomery—J. McRae (dem.)
Miller—I. A. Bush, (dem.)
Mitchell—John B. Twitty (dem.)
Macon—Leroy M. Felton, W. H. Willis, (dem.)
Marion—E. M. Batt, (dem.)
Muscogee—John Peabody, T. J. Watts (dems.)
Meriwether—J. B. Roper, R. A. S. Freeman (dems.)
Monroe—Wm. J. Dumas, A. H. Shi (dems.)
Morgan—S. Reese, J. G. Bostwick (dems.)
Milton—A. S. Bell, (dem.)
Madison—J. F. Kirk, (dem.)
Murray—B. F. Wofford (dem.)
McDuffie—A. E. Sturgis, (dem.)
Newton—A. B. Simms, W. F. Davis (dems.)
Oglethorpe—J. T. Hurt, W. M. Willingham (dems.)
Pierce—B. D. Brambley, (dem.)
Pulaski—T. J. Bankwell, C. H. Colding, (dems.)
Pike—John R. Jenkins (dem.)
Putnam—W. F. Jenkins (dem.)
Pickens—A. P. Loveless (rad.)
Polk—E. D. Hightower (dem.)
Paulding—Robert Trammell, (dem.)
Quitman—H. M. Kaigler (dem.)
Randolph—C. A. Harris, W. Coleman, (dem.)
Richmond—P. Walsh, W. A. Clarke, H. C. Foster (dem.)
Rabun—D. T. Duncan, (dem.)
Rockdale—J. A. Stewart (dem.)
Scriven—J. C. Dell, (dem.)
Sumter—Allen Fort, J. H. Black, (dem.)
Stewart—J. H. Lowe, W. W. Fitzgerald, (dems.)
Schley—C. B. Hudson, (dem.)
Spalding—Wm. M. Blanton, (dem.)
Tattnall—G. M. Edwards, (dem.)
Telfair—T. J. Smith, (dem.)
Thomas—A. F. Atkinson, Jasper Battle, (colored Radicals.)
Talbot—R. M. Willis, C. B. Leitner, (dems.)
Troup—J. L. Hill, F. M. Langley, (dems.)
Terrell—W. Kaigler, (dem.)
Taylor—B. Stewart, (dem.)
Twiggs—W. Griffin, (rad.)
Taliaferro—Samuel J. Flynt, (dem.)
Towns—Judge G. Stephens, (dem.)
Upson—F. W. Mathews, (dem.)
Union—Marion Williams, (dem.)
Wayne—Daniel Hopps, (dem.)
Ware—J. B. Cason, (dem.)
Worth—D. McLellan, (dem.)
Wilcox—G. P. Reid, (dem.)
Webster—J. P. Beaty, (dem.)
Wilkinson—W. C. Adams, (dem.)
Washington—P. R. Taliaferro, W. G. McBride, (dems.)
Warren—C. S. Dubose, T. N. Poole, (dems.)
Wilkes—T. A. Barksdale, J. W. Mattox, (dems.)
Walton—Henry D. McDaniel, (dem.)
White—A. Merritt, (dem.)
Walker—J. C. Clements, (dem.)
Whitfield—Rodgers, (dem.)

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON CONTINUED.

Another Muddle Expected in Louisiana.

Thiers and his Assembly.

Financial and Commercial.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

WASHINGTON.

THE ALABAMA MUDDLE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Attorney General is reticent to opposing the delegation from Alabama. No cause is shown by either delegation for federal interference.

ORDER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS.

S. P. Packard, U. S. Marshal, New Orleans:

You are to enforce the decrees and mandates of the United States Courts no matter by whom resisted, and Gen. Emory will furnish you with all the necessary troops for that purpose.

[Signed] GEO H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

PROBABILITIES.

For the northwest and thence to the upper lakes and south to the Ohio valley southwest winds, threatening weather, followed by lower temperatures, rain and snow; in the South Atlantic and gulf States clearing and clear cooler weather with southwest to northwest winds; on the lower lakes and thence extending by to-morrow to the Middle and Eastern States threatening higher temperatures falling barometers, snow and occasional rain; in St. Lawrence valley falling barometers southwest winds and cloudy weather.

NEW YORK.

ARRIVED.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The schooner Murchison, ashore at Rockaway, got off and has arrived here.

LOUISIANA.

ANOTHER MUDDLE EXPECTED.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—The Custom House returning Board has promulgated the election returns for members of the Legislature, differing materially from the Warmoth returning board. Two Legislatures will probably assemble.

CALFORNIA.

WAR WITH INDIANS.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The war with the Malve Indians in Oregon continues. Two additional soldiers have been killed. Soldiers are marching from three points to the scene.

PRUSSIA.

THE REFORM BILL.

BERLIN, December 7.—The county reform bill has passed to a third reading in the up House. As it came from the Lower all amendments will be withdrawn and vote taken on Monday.

ITALY.

ELECTIONS.

ROME, December 7.—Ceresole has been elected President and Schene Vice-President of the Swiss Confederation.

FRANCE.

THIERS AND HIS ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, December 7.—Mandifferet Pasquier, Vice President of the Committee of Thirty of the National Assembly, called upon President Thiers last night and along and friendly conversation took place between them. The situation of the government is believed to be improving.

It is rumored this morning that Garland is to be appointed Minister of the Interior; Leon Say Minister of Finance; and fourteen Ministers of Public Works.

At a meeting of the Union Republicans at Credin in the Department of Morbihan speeches were made and resolutions adopted in favor of the speedy dissolution of the National Assembly. Louis Blanc presided over the meeting.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE HEAVIEST FAILURE.

BOSTON, December 7.—The heaviest failure from the fire is that of Hurfield, Wentworth & Co. Liabilities over two and a quarter million dollars. They propose to settle sixty cents on the dollar within a year, without interest.

OHIO.

DEAD.

CINCINNATI, December 7.—Sam H. Pike, formerly a well known merchant of this city, died suddenly of apoplexy to-day.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton quiet; uplands 19½; Orleans 20½; sales 1,7 6 bales.

Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat held firm with moderate transactions. Corn a shade firmer but very quiet. Pork $13a13 12½. Lard weak at 7¼a8. Navals dull. Groceries quiet but steady. Freights quiet but firm.

Cotton—net receipts here to day 1,152 bales, gross 7,557.

Cotton sales for future delivery to day 6,800 bales, as follows: December 18 3-4a 18 15 16 January, 18¼a18 5-16. February, 19¼. March, 19 15-16a19½. April, 19 9 16a 19¾. May, 19¾. June, 20¼.

Money easier at 7. Gold sterling nominal Gold 13 3-8a 13 1-2. Governments off ⅛, but closed quiet. States dull but steady; 81s 17; 62s 13½; 64s 13½; 65s 13½; new 16; 67s 17; 68s 16½, new 5s 10½; 10 40s 9⅛; Virginia 6s 46, new 52. Consols 55½; Deferred 16; Louisiana 6s 53; new 50 Levee 6s 50; 8s 60. Alabama 8s 80; 5s 57; Georgia 6s 70; 7s 88. North Carolinas 34½, new 20. Special tax 14½. South Carolinas 50; new 20½. April and October 25.

LATER.—Cotton has improved; sale for the week reached 114,609 bales, of which 94,756 bales were for future delivery, and 19,859 bales on the spot and to arrive. Exporters took 9,647 bales; spinners 6,222; speculators 422, and 3,463 bales were in transit.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Cotton easier; good ordinary 17 3-8a17¼; low mid dlings 18¼; middlings 19a19½; net receipts 2,502; gross 2,502; exports to Great Britain 900; Continent 4,869; sales 1,000; last evening 5,500; stock 151,937.

Bran quiet at $1 20. Bacon qhiet at 5½; sides scarce at 8 3-4a9a10. Sugar cured hams 15 3 4a17. Molasses dull and lower; fair 46a 48; prime to choice 55. Sugar dull and easier; inferior 5a5 1-2; common to good common 6a7 1-2; fair to fully fair 7,3 4a8 3-4; prime 9¼ a9 3 8; others unchanged.

Sterling Exchange 21½; sight ½a¾ discount Gold 13¼.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—Flour in good demand; extra family $6 25. Corn quiet, small business. Pork improved; demand small; sales at $13 50. Lard steady at 7½ for tierce; 8 3 4 for kegs strictly choice leaf prime; steam 7 1-2; order lots 1-4a1-2 better. Whisky firm at 88.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull and unchanged; No 2 mixed 28, on east side track. Whisky 92. Pork nominal at $12a12 50. Bacon quiet; clear rib sides and clear sides sold in round lots at 7 for March. Lard active at 7 for spot and future delivery.

BALTIMORE, December 7—Cotton firm; middlings, 19½; gross receipts, 254; exports, coastwise, 45; sales, 360; stock, 744.

WILMINGTON, December 7.—Cotton steady; middlings, 18¾; receipts, 1,731; exports coastwise, 214; sales, 973; stock, 6,404.

MOBILE, December 7.—Cotton; good ordinary 17½; low middlings 18; middlings 18¾; net receipts 2,591; exports to continent 4,5; coastwise 477; sales 500; stock 39,078.

BOSTON, December 7.—Cotton—middlings 20; net receipts 101 bales; gross 3,531; sales 400; stock 4,506.

PHILADELPHIA, December 7.—Cotton, middlings 19 1-2a19 3 4.

NORFOLK, December 7.—Cotton—low middlings 17¾a18; net receipts 2,319; exports coastwise 1,118; sales 200; stock 11,638.

AUGUSTA, December 7.—Cotton in moderate demand; middlings 18; net receipts 1,269 bales; sales 964.

CHARLESTON, December 7.—Cotton—middlings 18¾; low middlings 18¼a18½; good ordinary 17¾17½; net receipts 1,905 bales; exports coastwise 918; sales 300; stock 36,709.

SAVANNAH, December 7.—Cotton dull and little doing; good ordinary 17¾a17¼; low middlings 18; middlings 18¾; net receipts 4,079; exports to Great Britain 1,730; coastwise 1,946; sales 1,144; stock 79,303.

New Advertisements.

Grand Jury Presentments.

Fall on Superior Court, October Term, 1872.

We, the Grand Jurors selected and sworn for the ——— week of the above named Term of said Court, have duly considered several matters looking to the public welfare, upon which we ask respectfully to present our views.

1—THE SALE OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

The subject of the sale of oils or burning fluids for illuminating purposes, has become one of serious importance.

The Legislature of Georgia passed an Act, which was approved the 24th August, 1870, forbidding the sale of kerosene oil which had less than one hundred and ten degrees fire test. This fire test consists (as defined by the law) in heating water in a basin till a thermometer placed in it shows 110 degrees Fahrenheit. Then to pour a spoonful of the oil to be tested into the water, and pass a wisp of burning paper over it. If the escaping vapor catches fire, the oil is dangerous; if not, it is safe. Any person selling, or offering for sale, or who shall give away any oil shown by this test to be unsafe, is made liable to a fine of from $100 to $500—one half to go to the informer, one-fourth to the inspector, and the remainder to the County Treasurer. This Act makes it the business of the Inspector of Fertilizers in each county to make the inspection; or, if there be no such officer, the Ordinary, assisted by such persons as he may choose, shall make it.

On the 27th August last the Legislature passed an amendment to this act, which imposes the same penalty upon any one selling "illuminating oils" made of coal, petroleum, earth rock, or any of these products, which have not the same fire test; and also makes the person selling, offering to sell, or who gives away such oils for illuminating purposes, liable to any person suffering damage from the ignition of such oil thus unlawfully sold or kept or offered for sale or given away. An exception is made where it is sold for "making illuminating gas by Doty's or other stationary gas machine."

This last named act fixes the fees of the Inspector at $5 for the inspection of all lots less than 400 gallons, and one cent per gallon for all lots more than 400 gallons.

We respectfully present this last name act as a nuisance and an oppression. We do not believe the Legislature properly understood or was well informed on the subject before them, and in our opinion the law ought to be repealed without delay.

Petro oil, and Gasoline are most extensively used for illuminating purposes, especially the former. People use it in their houses, stores and shops, and thousands of families use nothing else for their principal lights. By many, it is regarded as unsafe and dangerous, and so it is. So also is kerosene, or any product of petroleum, which will bear the test prescribed by law. The flame from a burning brand, or a candle, or kerosene which is up to the legal standard, will consume a house with the same certainty that a flame from any of the lighter oils will. The truth is, *fire* is a dangerous element, and it requires *care* in handling it, otherwise it is unsafe.

The articles, whose sale is thus prohibited by law, are in such common and extensive use, for illuminating purposes, that it by becomes a Legislature to say that it is dangerous, and forbid its sale. Public opinion has settled that question, and it is beyond the province of the Legislature to say that it shall not be sold for such purposes.

The law does not forbid its use by any one who has it, or who can, by any means, obtain it; hence our people now, in great numbers, are sending for it to markets outside of the State. The oil dealers of Atlanta, we find, have ceased to sell it, and we are informed that the citizens are sending for it daily to Chattanooga and other markets. Thus our people are greatly inconvenienced and our merchants damaged in a legitimate branch of trade.

If it is proper for our people to buy it in Chattanooga, or Cincinnati, or New York, and have it shipped to them here, receive it at our depots, and carry it to and use it on their own premises for making lights, it ought also to be proper for our own merchants to sell it to them here at home.

When a good and law abiding citizen wants an article for necessary and indispensable purposes in his household, what right has a Legislature to say that a good, law abiding merchant shall not sell it to him?

We look upon the law as it stands to be one of peculiar hardship, oppressive in its operations, and very unjust to our people. It is certainly one which taxes the patience of good people to observe and sacredly keep. It ought to be repealed immediately on the assembly of the next Legislature.

We cannot see what good intent any one had in procuring its passage.

We note the fact that the Inspectors' fees, as fixed by it, are most exorbitant. We are told that in other States such Inspectors, for gauging, inspecting and branding, receive only six cents per barrel.

It is no doubt proper to *regulate* the sale of these illuminating oils by law, and to fix some standard which each particular kind shall come up to, and establish a test by which they shall be tried. It is, no doubt, proper to do these things, and have a faithful competent inspector, fixing a reasonable compensation for his services, that the people, in purchasing these oils, may not be imposed upon, by having something sold to them which is not what they call for. The law should *regulate*, but should not prohibit the sale of any useful article—no matter how dangerous it may be supposed to be by some, or how dangerous it may actually be. The law regulates the sale of poisonous drugs, and gun powder and nitro-glycerines, yet every citizen who needs these articles for a legitimate purpose can buy them. Thus it should, in our judgment, be with Petro oil or any of the illuminating materials made from Petroleum Coal, etc.

We recommend to our people, one and all, to observe the law while it remains a law upon our statute books; but we urgently request the Legislature, upon its assembling, to lose no time in repealing the act of the 16th August last, or so modifying it, that all who need or desire these articles can buy them from our merchants without any trouble, and we specially request our immediate representation to use their influence to effect this.

2—JURY CERTIFICATES.

In the absence of cash in the hands of the County Treasurer to pay Jurymen promptly at the end of their service, it has been customary for the Clerk of the Superior Court to issue to each Juryman a certificate stating on its face the number of days he has served.

These certificates have become quite numerous and constitute a consider ble item of the county's indebtedness. The county has so long been unable to pay Jurymen promptly, and the number of such certificates has become so great that the Clerk has long since found it necessary to have them printed in blank, so that they can be readily filled up and issued to Jurymen.

It has come to our knowledge that a large number of these certificates have been forged and sold in the market, and from the best information we can obtain, we are inclined to believe the blanks used in making these forged and fraudulent certificates were abstracted from the Clerk's office.

We would earnestly recommend that some way be provided whereby Jurymen can all be paid in cash every Saturday, or at the end of each service, and thus wipe out this very reprehensible feature of the county debt, of having thousands of its obligations in small sums floating about, to be banked in the market at a discount. We think it better that the money should be borrowed, if it is not on hand, even at a high rate of interest, than to continue this unbusiness-like and discreditable system any longer.

But if it still be continued, we earnestly recommend that the Clerk have them handsomely printed and regularly numbered in their issue, specifying the value of each upon its face, as well as the number of days of service; that a memorandum or record of each be carefully kept; that the county seal be affixed to each one as evidence of its genuineness, and that the Clerk himself, by his own hand, shall affix his name to such certificates, not allowing his deputies or any one else to use his official signature; or, if the Clerk cannot always sign such certificates, that one of his deputies sign the Clerk's name thereto by himself, as such Deputy Clerk; and that any deputy on whom he may confer this authority, be specially designated for this purpose and the fact be made public; and that no other deputy shall sign such certificates.

With regulations for the issuing of these certificates, we believe no one would attempt to forge or counterfeit them. Successful forgery or counterfeiting would have more difficulties in the way than it now has, and the certificates could be sold in the market with more confidence in the genuineness. Their appearance and manner of issue would also be more business-like and creditable to the county and its officers.

3—PAY OF JURORS.

We earnestly recommend the Legislature to change the compensation of Jurors in Fulton County from $3 to $1 per day, and request our immediate representatives to use their influence to effect this change.

The Jury expenses of Fulton county are in the neighborhood of $100 per day. Our debt is increasing and the burden of taxation is becoming heavier.

Jury service is, in some degree, a patriotic duty somewhat akin to that of working on roads, paying taxes, etc; and to this extent the duty should be performed and the sacrifice made by every citizen in his turn, when called upon, with cheerfulness. We therefore recommend this, first, upon the score of economy; second because already, we are informed, this compensation has raised up *professional jurors* in Fulton county, who are "running" service on juries as a business. The temptation to do this should be removed.

4—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

We have visited some of the Public Schools in the city, white and colored, and have witnessed the general system of instruction in them. We cannot forbear to express our admiration and high approval of the system and commend it as far superior to any that has ever been practiced in this country. Under the system, one teacher, having all the children under his or her charge, properly graded and pursuing the same studies can far more successfully instruct one hundred pupils than a teacher in the ordinary schools can instruct twenty. If this system of Public Schools could be adopted and maintained everywhere, the education of our children would be far better than it ever has been, and at much less cost.

S. B. WIGHT, Foreman.

J. HENLY SMITH, Secretary.

David Major,	Aquilla B Matthews,
Jacob Weaver,	Wiley S Shanlon,
James J Norman,	W F Meador,
Cicero Bridwell,	Wm M Lowry,
Thomas Kile,	Edward Parsons,
J ase P Dan,	Jno T Hagan,
Wm S Rosser,	Jno Harbeck,
Cornelius Sheehan.	Robt O Douglass.

Atlanta, Dec. 7 h, 1872.

AUCTION.

INTENDING to change my business, I will sell at Auction, EVERY NIGHT, until sold out, my entire stock, consisting of

**Dry

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1872.

PECK, DE SAULLES & Co. still continue to offer the best bargains in dress goods to be found in the city.

Peck, De Saulles & Co. offer their fine line of rich plaids, in all the new cloth colors, at $1 12½ a yard former price $1 50. Also the remainder of their corsets at $1 a yard—former prices $1 25.

Hundreds of $1 a yard—former prices $1 25.

Hundreds of $1 a yard—former prices $1 25.

Hundreds of

The Daily Constitution.

Religious.

AT CHURCH.

With minds all wearied with our six days' toil,
With heart-storm-tossed upon life's troubled sea,
This day we come upon Thy holy soil,
Seeking our rest, our best, O Lord, in Thee.

We lay our troubles down before Thy throne,
Within Thy holy place we bend the knee;
Among the multitude we are alone,
Seeking our rest, our rest, O Lord, in Thee.

The cares, the pains, the anguish, all are gone,
Fading, as mists before the winds do flee;
Within Thy Church upward our souls are borne,
Seeking our rest, our rest, O Lord, in Thee.

O blessed day! O day of all the seven!
Foretaste of all that Heaven itself will be;
O perfect peace! that to our souls is given,
Seeking our rest, our rest, O Lord, in Thee.

THE WIDOW'S SON;

OR,

A Light in the Window for Thee

In nearly all of our Sunday-school publications of music will be found a piece entitled "A Light in the Window for Thee." This beautiful hymn was written from the history of "The Widow's Only Son." It was originally printed, we believe, in one of the New York papers some twelve years ago. We think it will bear rereading, containing, as it does, many beautiful sentiments:

"Mother, I will be everything to you that I can be; I promise you that."

The boy lifted his head. A look of high resolve made the young brow manlike in expression. Not yet had ten summers deepened the gold on those fair locks. The earnest blue eye looked fondly in the face that bent over him. There was a world of love in his soul—a love that was not only lip-deep, but was proved by acts of self-denial.

They were poor—that mother and son—oh, how poor they were. You could almost see how poverty had drifted over everything about them—drifted whitely over the pine chairs and tables—drifted over the humble quilt that had grown so faded—drifted over their clothes and through them, till patch after patch was placed on the sad havoc that pittiless, drifting want had made.

But in holy heart-love they were richer than the Rothschilds; yes, out of their bank in heaven—that bank directors here might sneer at—they drew every day, every hour, uncounted treasure.

"Mother, I will be everything to you that I can be; I promised you that."

The words are beautiful enough to be repeated. Henry Locke smiled, because as he spoke there came tears to his mother's eyes. He had that morning been promised a place in a little country store, five miles from the cot, or rather cabin, where they lived. It was but a small pittance; but of late the mother had grown so feeble that she could earn nothing; could scarcely do the little that order and neatness called for at her hands.

One dollar a week! It was a very little sum, but better, much better than nothing. Besides, Henry was to have his meals with his employer, and could, if he chose, sleep in the store. But he did not choose. For a glad smile from mother; for a pressure of that feeble hand; for the tender Christian words that came from those pale lips, he was bravely willing, after his day's hard work, to walk the five miles, dark and tedious though the way was. Often he came bringing some little delicacy that he had earned, and which was sweet to the invalid, because he brought it to her.

One night the sky was curtained with clouds. The widow looked from her little window facing the hilly road along which the hay wagons went on their way to the city, and said, as he saw the twilight deepening earlier than its wont, "He will not come to-night."

No, he would not surely come that night. The wind blew fiercely, and sent the branches of the old apple tree rattling against the clap boards, and threw the rain, as with a spite, over the little windows, sheeting them, and making dreary music. So the widow, quite confident that Henry would not venture out in that storm, read her Bible till her heart kindled with the holy words, and putting out her little light, went to her rest.

She knew not how long she had slept, when a voice awakened her. The sweet voice, so dear to her was crying, "Mother! mother!" At first she thought it a dream, but listening intently she heard, blending with the wail of the wind, that cry, and a sound against the latch greeted her. Instantly rising, she groped for a light, unfastened the door, and behold, there stood Henry, a piteous sight indeed, covered with mire, like ally, from head to foot. His face was wet, but the honest, happy smile was no ways abated.

"My boy, how could you come on such a night?" exclaimed the widow.

"Why, mother, storm couldn't keep me from you," was his hearty response. "I've had the greatest time, though, you ever did see—lost my way, got into a creek, and it must be midnight; but I meant to come, for S. gave me a trifle over to-night, and I knew how much you needed it."

"My dear boy" sprang from the mother's full heart, with a tear or two that trickled down her pale cheeks.

"I wonder I haven't thought before," she said, musingly. "After this, I'll put a light in the window. To be sure, it won't show far; but when you get to the top of the hill it will be pleasant to see it, and know that I am watching for you."

For three years the lamp was placed in the little window every night. People often remarked it; and "as bright as Mother Locke's little window" became a favorite saying.

At the end of that time young Henry was offered a good chance on board of a whaling vessel, and he resolved to accept it. It cost him none knew what a struggle to part from the being beloved with an almost worshipful affection. But he knew that the time had come when he must go forth into the world to do battle for himself and for her; and a sailor's life was his coveted calling.

"It seems to me, Henry," said the mother, when with trembling lip, she parted from him, "as if I must still put the light in the little window. I shall think sometimes I hear the sound of your footsteps, the click of the latch, and your pleasant voice. Oh, Henry, Henry, if I could but light you over the stormy waters!"

"Mother, God will do that," said Henry, pointing to the glowing heaven. "God will light me through storm and through calm; but, mother, I shall think every night that the lamp is in the window; that you sit near it; that somebody blesses you for the guiding ray, and, above all, that you are praying for me."

The long voyage was almost ended, but another voyage was to the end before that. The widow Locke was taken ill. Yet, with unfailing regularity, with feeble step and tremulous hand, nightly the dear woman trimmed the little lamp and placed it in the window. Still, when the bended form could no longer totter about the cottage, when she lay helpless upon her bed, and the neighbors came to care for her, she would say, "Put the little lamp in the window; my Henry will be thinking of it."

Night after night, and even until her eyes grew dim, she would watch the radiance of the flickering light, only saying sometimes, "Shall I live to hear his footsteps? Will that feeble flame still burn when my life's light has gone out?"

"Pray with me," she muttered, "that I may see him before I die. Oh for this most precious boon!"

In vain all prayer. Slowly, more slowly, the wheels went round, and the pulses, like ebbing drops, fell fainter and fewer, until, one calm night in summer, the waters were scarcely stirred.

She lay quietly, a smile upon her lips, her eyes closed, her hands folded.

"I have longed to see him," she said: "I have prayed earnestly; but I have given it all up now. I shall not meet him in this world."

"Make you put the light in the window?" she asked suddenly, earnestly, a few moments after. "It is growing dark."

Alas! it was not the light that was growing dark.

Her hands grew cold. Over her countenance came that mysterious shadow that falls but once on any mortal face.

"Oh, my boy, my boy!" she whispered; "tell him"—they bent lower to catch the failing words—"tell him I will put a light in the window of heaven to guide his footsteps there."

The thrilling sentence was hardly spoken, when the shadow dropped from the suffering face, and it smiled in the calm majesty of death.

A funeral followed; humbled hearts attended the body of one who was loved for her sincere goodness, all through the hamlet; and on the hillside, in a little graveyard, she was buried.

Not many days after a great ship came into the port of a busy city. Among all those who stepped from her decks none were more hopeful, more joyous, than young Henry Locke. He had passed through the ordeal of a sea life, so far, unscathed. No slight of immortality had fallen upon him. He had kept himself as spotless as if at every nightfall his feet had been turned towards the door of his mother's cottage. How his heart bounded as he thought of her. Strangely enough, he never dreamed she might be dead. It did not occur to him that perhaps her silver locks were lying under the lid of the coffin. Oh, no! he only thought of the pleasant light in the window that her hands had trimmed for him.

Beautiful and bland was the day on which he traveled again the long accustomed road. How pleasant now to go home with sufficient to provide for the comfort of that dear mother. She would never want again. He would take her to a better home, and give her the luxuries he had once longed to see in her possession. That old arm-chair—she should have a new one, easy in motion, elegant in material. The faded shawl, that he had been folded and re-folded year after year; the old-fashioned bonnet, with its one land of crape; these, yes, everything, should be replaced with newer and better. The flowers on the road all smiled as he lo. ked toward them; the very kine seemed to him turning their meek eyes at the sound of strange footsteps, to know that his heart was glad with love and anticipation. Hope on, dreamer! Yonder comes one who trudges on laggingly—a farmer in heavy boots and frock, his whip in his hand. He cheers the lazy oxen, but suddenly stops, amazed.

"I see you know me," said the young sailor, smiling. "Well, farmer Brown, how is——"

"Know ye! why, how tall ye are! So"—his eye drops, his mouth trembles—"so ye've got home"

"Yes, and glad enough to get back again—h' w's my mother?"

"Your—mother"—he says it in that slow, hesitating way that telegraphs ill tidings before they are told in words.

"Yes—is she well? is she expecting me? Of course she is; we're late by a month."

"Your mother, Henry, well—he old lady—" He plays with his whip, or, rather, strikes it hard on the dusty road. How can he crush that happy heart!

"There, you need not speak!" cried the young man in a voice of sudden anguish, and he recoiled, almost staggering, from the farmer's side, and buried his face in his hands.

"Henry, my poor lad, your mother is——"

"Don't! don't!" cried the other, showing now a face from which all color had fled. "Oh, my mother! my mother!—she is gone, gone—and I am coming home so happy."

For some moments he sobbed as in agony. How dreary the world had grown! The flowers had lost fragrance, the sun warmth; his heart seemed dead.

"Henry, she left a message for you," said the old farmer, wiping his eyes with the sleeve of his frock.

"A message for me?" it seemed as if the white lips could hardly speak.

"Yes; says she—so my dame told me, and so the minister said—'Tell Henry I will put a light in the window of heaven to guide his footsteps there.'"

"Did she, oh, did she say that? God bless you for telling me! All my long voyage I have thought of the light in her little window. I have seemed to see it streaming along, along down to the foot of the hill, till it grew brighter and brighter as I drew nearer. A light in the window of heaven. Yes, mother, I will think still you are waiting for me. I could not see you in these long years; but I knew the light was burning. I cannot see you now, but I know the light is burning. I will come, mother."

Slowly and reverently he went to the hillside graveyard, and there he knelt and wept upon her lowly grave. But not there he thought her. A sweet vision was vouchsafed him. All robed in he venly garments he saw the beautiful soul he had called mother, and streaming from the brightness of her glorious home a slender beam seemed to come trembling to his very feet. Then he knew that the light was placed in the window of heaven.

Once more he knelt in the little room where he had last left her. Nothing was removed, but, oh, how much was wanting! There on the window-sill, stood the little lamp—that brought the tears afresh. But he took his mother's well-worn Bible, and, kneeling by the bedside, as if she could hear him, he sought her Savior, and consecrated himself to a life and work of righteousness. From that cottage he went out into the world, carrying his grief as a sacred memorial, but seeing always, wherever his work led him, his waiting mother, and the little lamp in the window of heaven.

Leading Notices.

COUGHS and colds are often overlooked. A continuance for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs or some chronic Throat Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy.
dec3-tues-thur-sat.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Be certain to get the Juniper Tar Soap, as there are many worthless imitations made with common tar. nov12-d&w12w

THE PUREST AND SWEETEST COD-LIVER OIL is Hazard & Caswell's, made on the seashore, from fresh, salected livers, by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. nov12-d&w12w

SADDLES, SADDLES! HARNESS, HARNESS! At Chapeau & Heffron's, Charleston, South Carolina, you can purchase a set of home-made Buggy Harness at $15 per set, double harness at $45 and $50. New McClellan Saddles at $5 each. Always on hand a full line of Saddlery, Cart Harness, etc.

Remember! If you want a good and cheap article, call at Chapeau & Heffron's.
nov30-d3m

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—If your teeth are going, and you have not yet tried the "Sozodont," as a preservative, try it now. Abandon all other dentrifices and give it a fair chance; it is guarnteed to be as harmless as water. dec3-deod1w&w1t.

THE Consumptive or sufferer from any pulmonary disease will find Tutt's Expectorant the most genail restorative ever offered an invalid. dec3-deod1w&w1t

FOR Cough, Bronchitis and Consumption, in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.
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LIVING ADVERTISEMENTS.—A medicine that has done more than all the prescription of the pharmacopeia to protect the human system against the bodily ills superinduced by unhealthy surroundings, is certainly worthy of universal confidence. It is mainly on account of its extraordinary preventive properties that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so popular in localities subject to the visitations or miasmatic fevers and other diseases produced by empoisoned air. A family that has escaped sickness during a sickly season in consequence of using the Bitters as a safeguard, is a living advertisement of the virtues of the preparation. The whole neighborhood realize the fact. "I couldn't have believed it," says one. "I scarcely credited the advertisement; but one must believe what one sees," says another. "It is the very thing we need in this unwholesome section of country," remarks a third. And the result is that the instinct of self-defense, the first law of nature, induces three-fourths of that community to obtain a supply of the great vegetable antidote before the next sickly season sets in. In winter when the system requires extra vigor and elasticity to enable it to baffle the effects of damp and cold, the Bitters will be found particularly serviceable. Rheumatism will not be apt to fasten upon muscles and nerves that have been braced up by this excellent invigorant and nervine; nor will the severities of the season, which have such a disastrous effect on the pulmonary organs of the feeble and delicate, be likely to exercise the same untoward influence in cases where the stomach and the external surface of the body (which always sympathizes with the digestive organs) have been stimulated by a course of the restoratives. The fits of indigestion and irregularities of the bowels which proceed from sudden changes of weather may always be averted by a timely use of the Bitters. dec3-deod1w&w1t.

BACHELORS' HAIR DYE.—This superb Hair Dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 BOND STREET, oct3—d1y New York.

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Coaches,

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he respectfully invites a fair share of patronage from the public.

In connection with his Carriage Factory, and in the same building he has ample arrangement for doing all kinds of

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AND THAT IN THE BEST STYLE.

Situated as he now is, and having all necessary facilities, he is resolved to produce

Good Work,

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BY ANY MANUFACTURER IN THE CITY.

He respectfully invites the attention of the public to the fact that his is a

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGENTS WANTED—SOMETHING NEW. 6 salable articles, sell at sight. Catalogues and one sample free. N. Y. Mfg Co., 81 Courtlandt, St., N. Y.

DON'T Be Deceived by just for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness and bronchial difficulties, use only WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS.

Worthless imitations are on the market, but I am only Scientific preparation of Carbolic Acid for Lung diseases in which chemically combined with other well known remedies, as these TABLETS and all parties are cautioned against using any other.

In all cases of irritation of the mucous membrane these Tablets should be freely used their cleansing and healing properties are astonishing.

Be warned, never neglect a cold, it is easily cured in its incipient state when it becomes chronic the cure is exceedingly difficult, use Wells' Carbolic as a specific

JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., Sole Agents for United States. Price 25 cents a box. Send for Circular

"HAND STAMPS" all varies. Circulars free. Agents Wanted. W. H. H. Davis & Co., Mfrs. 79 Nassau, N. Y.

Builders send stamp for illustrated Catalogue on building A. J. BICKNELL & CO., 27 Warren street, New York.

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TO THE WORLD GLASS.—Male or female—$60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods to start with sent free by mail. Address, with 6 cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt street, New York.

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A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, including Waters' at very low prices for Cash; or part cash, and balance in small monthly installments. New 7-octave first class PIANOS, modern improvements, for $175 cash. Now ready a CONCERTO PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Sheet Music and Music Merchandise.

Agents wanted to canvass for the great combination TO-DAY, THE GREAT ILLUSTRATED PEOPLE'S WEEKLY, the best and cheapest paper published. DIO LEWIS and a corps of MOST POPULAR AUTHORS write exclusively for it. We give a copy of the unparalleled chromo, JUST SO HIGH, to every subscriber. Agents take from twenty-five to thirty names a day. No business pays like this. Send for terms, and secure territory for this great enterprise at once. MACLEAN, STODDART & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., or Cincinnati, Ohio.

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AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell the best low priced Corn-Sheller ever patentend. Let farmers and everybody who has corn to shell send for circular to "FAMILY CORN-SHELLER CO.," Harrisburg Pa.

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DUTY OFF TEAS! THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY have business connections with all the principal ports of China and Japan, and import their Teas direct from place of growth, thus saving the consumer from 5 to 8 profits. It is now about 12 years since the Company was organized—and it has been a splendid success from the very first. This was due to the fact that we imported and sold only The Best and Purest Goods, and distributed them to our customers in all parts of the United States, for one small profit only, between the Tea-grower and the Tea-consumer. We originated the system of supplying consumers in distant parts of the country with Teas at New York Cargo Prices, on the Club plan. And since we adopted this plan we have saved the people of this country MILLIONS OF DOLLARS annually, in the cost of this article of everyday necessity. Send for Club Circular, which contains full directions, premiums, &c. The Great American Tea Co., 31 and 33 VESEY STREET, P. O. Box 5643 New York City.

IMPORTANT TO HORSEOWNERS! BROMO-CHLORALUM! THE NEW ODORLESS, NON-POISONOUS Deodorizer and Disinfectant, Has been used with great success in Canada, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, and other places in the prevailing HORSE EPIDEMIC. Sprinkling the floors and stables, when the Ammonia, and decomposing the poisonous exhalations from the manure and urine when sprinkled with it. For decomposing and destroying all bad Odors and Gases, as well as germs of disease and septic particles in the air—thrown off by the sick animal. For purifying the Air the animal breathes by hanging clothes wet with it near his head, so that he will not breathe over and over again foul air. To sponge and syringe the nostrils and mouth, check the acrid poisonous discharges, heal all ulcers and sores. To prevent the spread of the disease by completely cleansing the mouth and purifying the breath. Horses like it while they turn away from the smell of Carbolic Acid which is poisonous and irritating to inflamed mucous surfaces. Put up in Pint Bottles. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., 176 William Street, New York. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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It is not a physic which may give temporary relief to the sufferer for the first few doses, but which, from continued use brings Piles and kindred diseases to aid in weakening the invalid, nor is it a doctored liquor, which, under the popular name of "Bitters" is so extensively palmed off on the public as sovereign remedies, but it is a most powerful Tonic and alterative, pronounced so by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris, and has been long used by the regular physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.

DR. WELLS' EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA retains all the medical virtues peculiar to the plan and must be taken as a permanent curative agent.

Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Fistula, etc.

Take JURUBEBA to cleanse, purify and restore the vitiated blood to healthy action.

Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach! Unless the digestive organs and the system is debilitated with loss of vital force, poverty of the blood, dropsical tendency, general weakness or lassitude.

Take it to assist Digestion without exercise, it will impart youthful vigor to the weary sufferer.

Have you a weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhœa or the dreadful inflammation of the Bowels.

Take it to allay irritation and ward off tendency to inflammation.

Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You must procure instant relief or you are liable to suffering worse than death.

Take it to strengthen organic weakness or life becomes a burden.

Finally it should be frequently taken to keep the system in perfect health or you are otherwise in great danger of fever, pestilence or contagious diseases.

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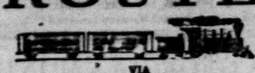

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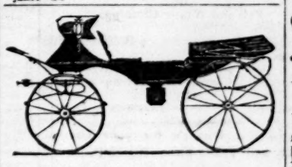

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Divorced. MY FRIENDS and former patrons will please recollect that I am not now in any way connected with the Plantation Publishing Company, but am employed by W. A. Hemphill & Co. to run their BINDERY. THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE is well adapted to do all kinds of work in the Binding or Printing line, and I shall be glad to have the favor of my friends to follow me. WM. R. WANLEITER. apr17-d1f

Take Notice! REMOVAL. AFTER October 1st, I will remove to No. 3 DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta street, where I trust to see all my old customers and many new ones. Agricultural Implements, Seeds and Guano. Send 25 cents for the handsomest and most extensive illustrated Catalogue ever published in the South. Money will be refunded to all who purchase goods amounting to Ten Dollars. MARK W. JOHNSON, DeGive's Opera House Block, Marietta Street. After October 1st, 1872. sep19— jan19—d1y

ESTABLISHED IN 1857. Peter Lynch, 92 Whitehall Street, WHOLESALE and Retail Grocer and Dealer in Provisions generally. Also, wholesale dealer in all kinds of Liquors, Wines, Cigars Tobaccos, etc. Barrelled and bottled Cider, bottled English, Irish and Scotch Ales and Porters, etc., etc. In fact a general Variety Store too numerous to mention the twentieth part of my Stock. Orders solicited. All orders from the city and country accompanied with the cash or undoubted reference, will have my special, most lowest and prompter attention. Terms cash. PETER LYNCH sept3-d1m

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Annual Fair OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA, HELD AT SAVANNAH,

COMMENCING Monday, December 30, 1872, AND CONTINUE DURING THE WEEK.

THE Central Railroad and connections and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and connections will transport visitors for one fare, returning free.

SABRE CONTEST. There will be a Sabre Contest between the Savannah and Augusta sabre Clubs on January 1st and 2d.

RACES. Open to the world, three or more to enter. Fastest Trotting Single-harness Horse, Purse, $100; Fastest pair of Trotting Horses, owned or used as such, Purse, $50; Best Single Harness Horse, Plate, $30; Best pair of Harness Horses, Plate, $25; Best Pacing Horse, Plate, $15; Running race, Sweepstakes, mile heats, three or more to enter, two to start, entrance 10 per cent., Purse, $200

COTTON PREMIUMS. The Chamber of Commerce offer the following premiums: For best three bales of upland cotton of one planter's growth on exhibition, premium to go to planter, $50. For three bales ranking second in quality, premium to go to planter, $40. For three bales ranking third in quality, $30; premiums to go to the planters For the best bale of sea Island cotton, $30; next best in quality, premium to go to planter, $40. For the best Gin for upland cotton, $100. For the best bushel of Rough Rice, of the variety known as gold seed, premium to go to planter, $10. For the best bushel of Rough Rice, of the variety known as white, premium to go to planter, $10.

No FEE WILL BE CHARGED FOR ENTERING OF EXHIBITING ARTICLES. For Premium Lists or information, apply to nov15—d2w J. H. ESTILL, Secretary,

SOUTHERN TERRA COTTA WORKS. THE undersigned have their works in full operation and are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of TERRA COTTA WORKS —SUCH AS— Window Caps, Enrichments for Cornices, such as BRACKETS, MEDALLION, and everything in the Architectural line. Also, CHIMNEY TOPS, VASES, Flower Pots, Statuary, Etc., Etc. ALSO MANUFACTURERS OF SEWER PIPE from 3 inches to 30 inches in diameter. Also, interior decoration, such as Centre Pieces, Cornice, etc. We will guarantee all the work that we undertake to execute to give entire satisfaction. may31—d1y PELLEGRINI & GIORGI.

D. S. BUTLER, UNDER the Passenger Depot, Dalton, Ga., will serve the traveling public with Meals at all hours in establishment will be conducted on Metropolitan Style. CALL FOR WHAT YOU WANT, PAY FOR WHAT YOU GET. He will keep constantly on hand game, Fresh Oysters, Fish, Hot Coffee, etc., etc. nov17-d3m

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S LENOX CASTILE SOAP is made from the best materials and nicely perfumed. Sold at price of ordinary soap, buy it, you will use no other. Grocers have it. WILLIAMS, LANGSTON & CRANE, nov26-1mo Wholesale Agents.

BOB WHITE! Bob White! Bob White! Bob White! Bob White! Bob White! SMOKING TOBACCO, MANUFACTURED BY Geo. W. Langhorne & Co., Lynchburg, Va. Is pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest Smoking Tobacco manufactured in the United States, and equal to the finest imported Cigars. For richness and purity, it has no rival, having received, Gold and Silver Medals, Diplomas, etc., at the State Fairs of Virginia, Louisiana and Texas. For sale by MEADOR & BROS., R. F. MADDOX, BOROUGHS & WING, BERMAN & KUHRT, W. L. HUBBARD & CO., B. L. DANN, and tobacco dealers throughout the United States. nov20-d3m

FOR SALE, Choice Hotel, Rome, Ga. The Cheapest Property in the State!! THIS is one of the best pieces of property in Upper Georgia. It is a first class BRICK BUILDING, three stories high, with 35 rooms, including a good Store, Bar and Billiard room. The size of the Lot is 113 feet on Broad street by 200 feet on Bridge street. It is located in the center of the city, only 40 yards from the City Hall, and 80 yards from the Court House. The Store and Bar and Billiard Room can be rented for more than enough to pay the interest on the entire price of the Property. Recent Improvements have been made and the House is now in perfect order. Apply to J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE, A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land. I also offer for sale my residence in Forestville. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories, well finished and painted inside and out, with eight rooms, beside kitchen and cellar. The outbuildings consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are adequate and in good condition. This place is situated only 3 0 yards from the city limits and 1¼ miles from the Court House. There are 25 acres of the richest kind of upland belonging to this place, lying beautifully, and the surroundings are all of a pleasant character. This is a delightful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban Home, with all the advantages, such as churches, schools, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet the free breathing, quiet and retirement of the country. This place will be sold very cheap for cash; or, with a reasonable addition for half cash and balance in one year. Address J. C. RAWLINS, Rome, Ga. nov17-d1f

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